

## Intervention: Social environment changes

Finding: Sufficient evidence for effectiveness

### Potential partners to undertake the intervention:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nonprofits or local coalitions                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Businesses or labor organizations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Schools or universities                          | <input type="checkbox"/> Media                             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health care providers                            | <input type="checkbox"/> Local public health departments   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> State public health departments (PCRS)           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policymakers           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hospitals, clinics or managed care organizations | <input type="checkbox"/> Other                             |

### Background on the intervention:

Social environment factors such as cigarette advertising, easy access to tobacco products, and tolerance toward smoking can contribute to higher rates of youth smoking.

### Findings from the systematic reviews:

Lantz, et al., find sufficient evidence that an aggressive approach to changing the social context of smoking reduces underage tobacco consumption. These changes to the social context of smoking include: (1) an emphasis on smoking cessation among adults in an attempt to reduce the amount of smoking among adult role models for children; (2) the expansion of state and local clean indoor air laws; and (3) rigorous enforcement of illegal tobacco sales to minors.

### References:

Lantz PM, Jacobson PD, Warner KE, Wasserman J, Pollack HA, Berson J, Ahlstrom A. Investing in youth tobacco control: a review of smoking prevention and control strategies. Tobacco Control 2000; 9: 47-63